

2013 City of Glendale Homeless Count

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Acknowledgments

This report is the result of a partnership between the Glendale Homeless Coalition, the Community Services and Parks Department, and all the Homeless Service Providers in Glendale. These entities continue to work together to plan, develop and implement the City's Continuum of Care system for providing services to homeless individuals and families.

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The annual homeless count is dependent upon local homeless service providers and program operators serving the homeless to participate in a day long enumeration exercise; and completing a survey entry for each person seen and served during the day of the Count.

Participating agencies that served as counters:

Ascencia's Access Center, Winter Shelter Program, Emergency Shelter Program, Street Outreach Program, and Family Transitional Housing Program, Catholic Charities Loaves & Fishes Homeless Program, Glendale Adventist Medical Center, Glendale Memorial Hospital, the Salvation Army Nancy Painter Home Transitional Housing Program, Food Pantry and Homeless Childcare Program, Door of Hope Hamilton Court Transitional Housing Program, YWCA Sunrise Village Emergency Shelter Program, Social Security Administration, Didi Hirsch, Community Services and Parks Department, Adult Recreation Center, Senior Services Center, City of Glendale Library, Verdugo Jobs Center, Glendale Police Department (COPPS unit) and Glendale Fire Department.

Special thanks goes to all of the community volunteers, the **Glendale Police Department, Ascencia's Outreach and Glendale Fire Department (Paramedics)** team who were especially instrumental in planning and conducting the street count.

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I. Executive Summary

This report is meant to answer the primary question of “How many homeless persons are in the City of Glendale on any given day/night.” The answer according to the 2013 Point-In-Time Count is 320 adults and children. This compares to 293 in 2012.

Table 1: City of Glendale Homeless Counts from 2007-2012

Year	Total # of Homeless Persons	# of Homeless Persons in facilities no longer included in counts	Adjusted # of Homeless Persons	% of Increase or Decrease from Previous Year
2007	296	48	248	N/A
2008		Homeless Count not conducted		
2009	306	48	258*	+4%
2010	428	N/A	428	+60%
2011	412	N/A	412	-4%
2012	299	N/A	293	-72%
2013	320	N/A	320	+7%

II. Background

The Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development, as part of its requirement for local jurisdictions to continue to substantiate and receive homeless continuum of care funding asks local jurisdictional applicants to conduct a homeless needs assessment in the form of a “one night point-in-time” homeless count, at a minimum, every other year during the last 10 days of January. The homeless count is conducted under the auspices of the Glendale Homeless Coalition and in collaboration with Coalition members. This year, the “City of Glendale’s 2013 Point-In-Time Homeless Count” was conducted on Wednesday, January 30, 2013. The Point-in-Time Count provides a count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons from the more recent annual count. Counts are based on:

1. Number of persons in households without children;
2. Number of persons in households with at least one adult and one child; and
3. Number of persons in households with only children. This includes only persons age 17 or under, including unaccompanied children, adolescent parents and their children, adolescent siblings, or other household configurations composed only of children.

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Counts are further broken down into subpopulation categories including counts of persons who are chronically homeless, persons with severe mental illness, chronic substance abusers, veterans, persons with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence and unaccompanied children.

Per HUD guidelines for purposes of a homeless count, persons were considered homeless if they were staying in places listed below and defined by HUD as follows:

1. places not meant for human habitation, such as cars, parks, sidewalks, and abandoned buildings;
2. emergency shelters; or
3. transitional housing for homeless persons who originally came from the streets or an emergency shelter.

Table 2: City of Glendale Homeless Count trend from 1997-2013

Year of Homeless Count	Total # of Homeless Persons
1997	518
1999	418
2001	447
2003	461
2005	362
2007	296 (Adjusted 248)
2008	Not Conducted
2009	306 (Adjusted 258)
2010	428
2011	412
2012	293
2013	320

Glendale Point -In -Time Count:

The Glendale Homeless Coalition selected January 30, 2013 as the official point-in-time date. The count was carried out on the streets throughout the day and evening. The count was also conducted in programs serving the homeless, including LAHSA funded Winter Shelter Program.

A survey instrument is designed to collect basic identifying information on each client that is used to generate a unique identifier per person enumerated. Variables collected to create the unique identifier include the following per each client:

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- First Initial,
- Last Initial,
- Gender,
- Year Born, and
- State of Birth (abbreviation).

The combination of the above variables results in an anonymous ID, such as ADF67CA. This unique ID preserves client anonymity while also providing the source by which homeless persons accessing services will be unduplicated. In addition to the above information, the following variables were collected and used to determine specific characteristics of the homeless population:

- Family Status (single or family);
- If a Household is with at least one adult and one child?;
- If a Household is without children?;
- If a Household is with only children? (Emancipated Youth);
- If person became homeless in Glendale or not?;
- Length of Time Homeless;
- Number of Episodes of Homelessness (at least 4 episodes in 3 years or less than 4 episodes in three years);
- Physical Disability;
- Veteran Status;
- Domestic Violence;
- Chronic Mental Health Problem;
- Drug or Alcohol Problem; and
- HIV/AIDS.

Each client was given the opportunity to refuse to participate in the survey. The survey is inclusive of “refused to respond” respondents. Survey data is collected from each agency (totaling hundreds of entries) then duplicate entries are unduplicated to obtain an accurate count.

The homeless count data is used to determine the special needs of the homeless population and sub-populations; and to substantiate the City’s need for funding. The unduplicated count is meant to be confidential, and the information collected is used only to perform a count of currently homeless persons in the City of Glendale.

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IV. Key Findings

On January 30, 2013, 320 unduplicated homeless persons were enumerated. Total of 257 adult survey and 63 children surveys were completed. Demographics information on the children was not required.

- 37% (95 of 257) of the population answered “Yes” to the question “Did you become homeless in Glendale”, 53% (136 of 257) answered No, and 26 (10%) did not disclose residency and 63 were children;
- 182 (57%) are individuals and 116 (36%) are persons in families, total of 56 adults and 63 children; 22 (8%) families or individuals did not disclose and 63 were children;
- 202 out of 320 (63%) are adults between ages of 18 through 61;
- 63 (20%) are children under 17 years of age;
- 28 (9%) are 62 years of age or older; 27 (8%) did not disclose age;
- 98 (38%) of homeless adults meet the definition of chronically homeless;
- 76 (29%) are identified with a chronic mental illness;
- 72 (28%) are identified as having problems with chronic substance abuse;
- 33 (12%) suffered from both substance abuse and a serious mental illness (dual diagnosis);
- 114, (31%) combined are either chronic substance abusers or mentally ill,
- Of the 257 adults, 59 (23%) persons identified as being homeless due to domestic violence. Of the 59, 39 (66%) were women and children and 20 (34%) were men that are homeless as a result of domestic violence;
- 2 people identified themselves as HIV positive or having been diagnosed with AIDS on the date of enumeration; and
- 23 out 257 (9%) persons are veterans. 10 out 257 (3%) are homeless Veterans in Glendale.

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Persons in Households with at least one Adult and one Child

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Total Number of Households	9	29	1	39
Total Number of persons (Adults & Children)	27	87	4	118
Number of Persons (under age 18)	15	50	2	67
Number of Persons (18 - 24)	2	7	0	9
Number of Persons (over age 24)	10	30	2	42
Average Household Size				3.0

Persons in Households with only Children (Under Age 18)

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Total number of households	0	0	0	0
Number of one-child Households	0	0	0	0
Number of multi-child Households	0	0	0	0
Total number of persons (under age 18)	0	0	0	0
Number of children in multi-child households	0	0	0	0
Average Household Size				n.a.

Persons in Households without Children

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total Number of Households	99	0	0	103	202
Total Number of Persons (Adults)	99	0	0	103	202
Number of Persons (age 18 - 24)	3	0	0	0	3
Number of Persons (over age 24)	96	0	0	103	199

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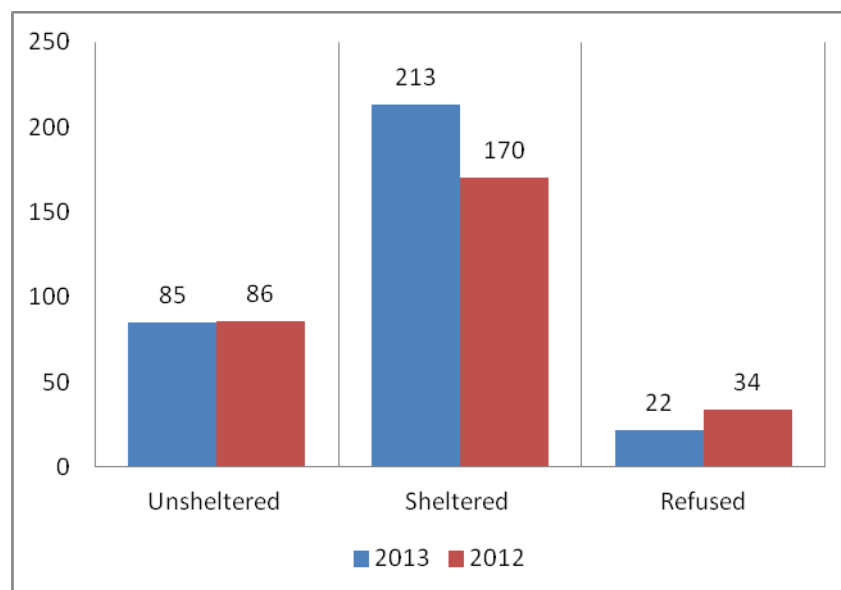
Average
Household
Size

1.0

Total Households and Persons

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total Number of Households	108	29	0	104	241
Total Number of Persons	126	87	0	107	320
Number of Children (under age 18)	15	50		2	67
Number of Persons (18 to 24)	5	7	0	0	12
Number of Persons (over age 24)	106	30	0	105	241
Average Household Size					1.3

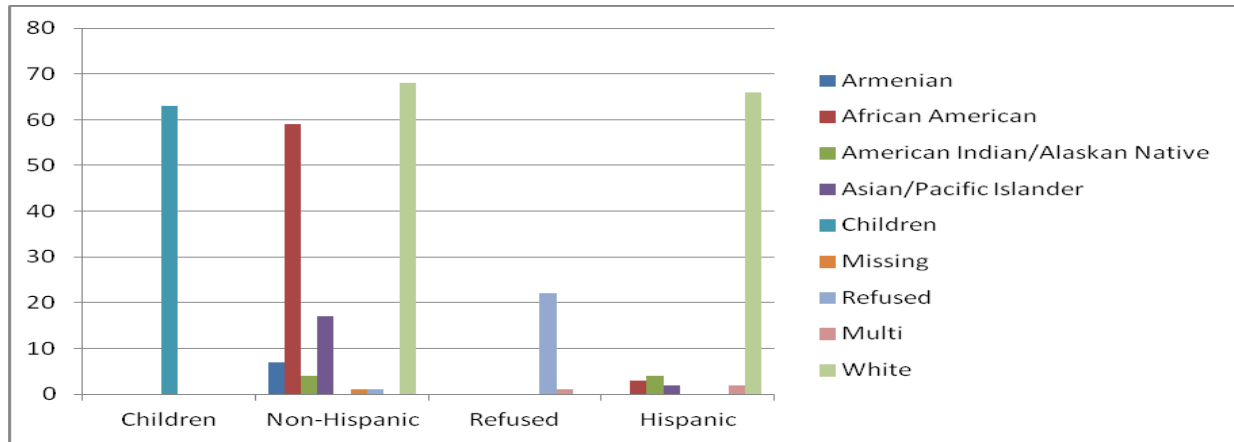
While 213 homeless persons are sheltered, there are total of 107 (85 unsheltered and 22 refused) homeless persons who are still unsheltered. Since the McKinney Vento Act reauthorization to HEARTH ACT, the focus for homeless programs is moving towards rapid-re housing, housing first and homeless prevention. While, the current emergency shelter programs offer vital temporary housing for those eligible, CoC funding will be utilized in developing programs that is a gap in the CoC.



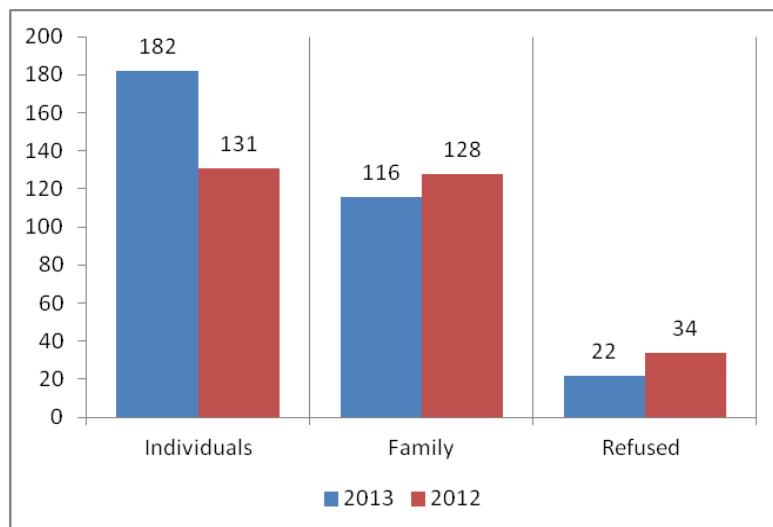
2013 City of Glendale Homeless Count

This section contains demographic information regarding key sub-populations in 2013 compared to the last homeless count in 2013. Of the 320 homeless persons, 182 (43%) are individuals, 116 (36%) are families and 26 (10%) did not disclose family composition.

Ethnicity Demographics



2013 Homeless Count Family Status



Family Status			
2013		2012	
Individuals	182	Individuals	131
Family	116	Family	128
Refused	22	Refused	34
Total	320	Total	293

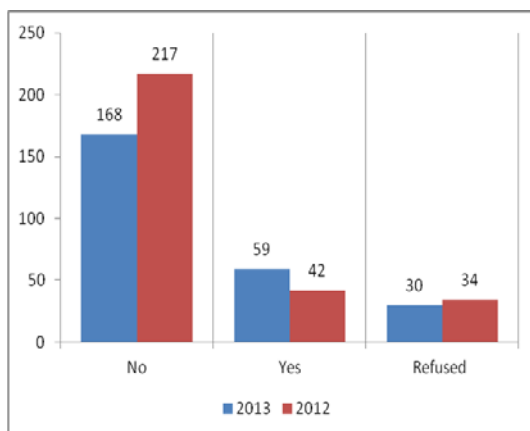
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Comparing family status composition between 2013 and 2012, there is an increase in the total number of individuals due to the Winter Shelter Program. Total number of homeless clients decreased significantly in 2013 to 320 vs. 293 in 2012. The increase is due to hosting a regional Winter Shelter Program in Glendale funded through LAHSA rather than a local program. The Winter Shelter Program was operated through Ascencia for the first time.

On December 15, 2011, the City of Glendale and City of Burbank funded local Glendale/Burbank Homeless Solutions Project (HSP) operated by Urban Initiatives in lieu of the regional winter shelter program funded and administered to Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA). Any point in time, the HSP project served 50 unduplicated persons, which also included persons in families. In 2012, the Winter Shelter Program served on average of 80 unduplicated persons any point in time. The Winter Shelter Program did not serve any families. All families were referred to Ascencia's year around shelter. The Glendale Winter Shelter Program served total of 541 unduplicated persons.

As a result, the total number of homeless persons was increased from 293 in 2012 to 320 in 2013 respectfully, also resulting in reduction in total number of single/unaccompanied persons counted on January 30, 2013.

2013 Homeless Count Domestic Violence Status

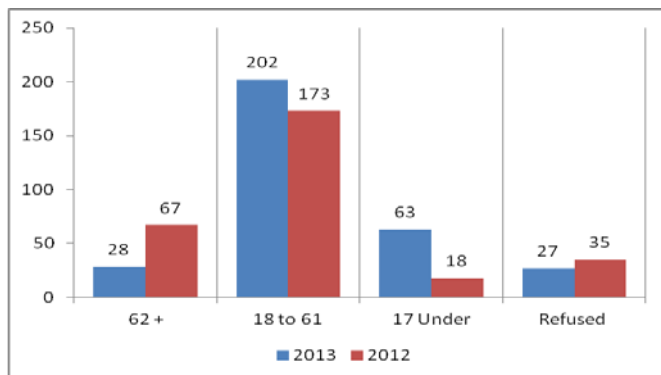


The YWCA of Glendale is the main entry for families fleeing domestic violence situation in the City of Glendale. Any point in time, the YWCA serves 10 women and their children with the Sunrise Emergency Shelter Program. During the point -in-time count, Door of Hope, Nancy Painter Home and Ascencia's Transitional Housing Program served domestic violence survivors. Comparing unduplicated persons 2012 to 59 vs. 2013 to 42, the total number of domestic violence was increased.

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2013 Age Demographics

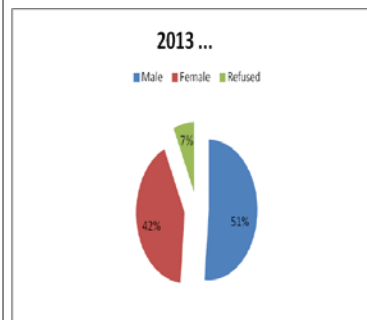
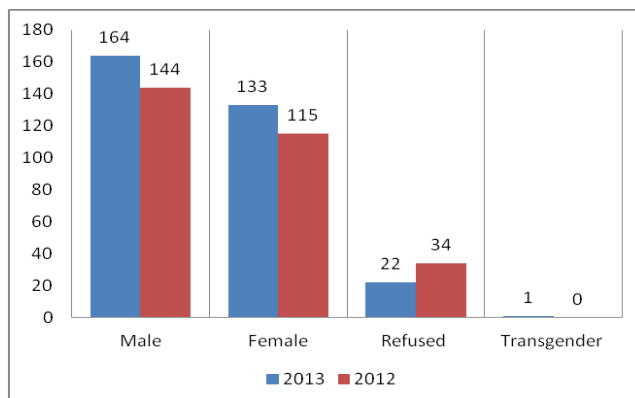
Age Demographics			
2013		2012	
62+	28	62 +	67
18-61	202	18 to 61	173
17-	63	17 Under	18
Refused	27	Refused	35
Total	320	Total	293



In 2013, there is a 41% decrease in the senior population compared to 2012. Since January 2012, seniors have been given a priority for permanent subsidized housing. Case Managers are working closely with Senior Services through Community Services and Parks Program for other assisted living coordination.

There are no significant changes to gender between 2013 vs. 2012. During the 2013 point in time count, the Winter Shelter Program served one transgender.

Gender



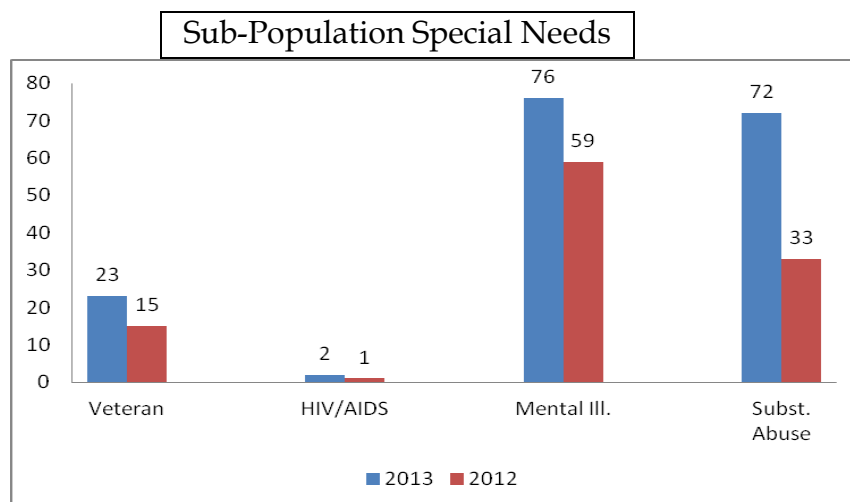
Gender			
2013		2012	
Male	164	Male	144
Female	133	Female	115
Refused	22	Refused	34
Transgender	1	Transgender	0
Total	320	Total	293

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In 2013, City of Glendale point in time count revealed 98 chronically homeless persons in Glendale, comparing to 116 in 2012. Factors contributing to less chronically homeless in Glendale are mainly due to prioritizing all available permanent subsidized housing programs for the chronically homeless individuals and families. Another factor to addressing the needs of the chronic homeless persons is due to Ascencia's and City's leadership in joining 100,000 homes campaign in 2012 which has resulted in placed over 10 homeless persons in permanent housing. Ascencia continues to prioritize homeless persons who are vulnerable and have been chronically homeless for several years. In addition, Ascencia, Glendale Adventist Medical Center and the Glendale Memorial hospital have launched new projects for high utilization of the hospitals. Typically the high utilization of the hospitals and the emergency rooms are the chronically homeless person. The funding allows for housing placements and case management services.

HUD Defines Chronically Homeless Individual - An unaccompanied homeless adult individual (persons 18 years or older) with a disabling condition (see definition below) who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more OR has had at least four (4) episodes of homelessness in the past three (3) years. To be considered chronically homeless, persons must have been sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation (e.g., living on the streets) and/or in an emergency shelter/Safe Haven during that time. Persons under the age of 18 are not counted as chronically homeless.

In 2012 HUD added a family to be defined as a **Chronically Homeless Family** if at least one adult member (persons 18 or older) who has a disabling condition (see definition below) and who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more OR has had at least four (4) episodes of homelessness in the past three (3) years. To be considered chronically homeless, persons must have been sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation (e.g., living on the streets) and/or in an emergency shelter/Safe Haven during that time.



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On June 22, 2010, the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) issued the Administration's federal strategic plan to end homelessness. Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness, which sets the goals of finishing the job of ending chronic homelessness and homelessness among veterans by 2015, and ending homelessness among families, youth, and children by 2020. City of Glendale's 10 year strategy has set goals and identified opportunities to end veteran's homelessness in Glendale. In 2013, 23 (9%) of adults are veterans. Of the 23, 10 self reported becoming homeless in Glendale, comparing to 2012, 15 (5%) persons are veterans. Of the 15 persons 5 (1%) became homeless Veterans in Glendale. The City of Glendale received funding for 5 permanent supportive housing vouchers under the Shelter Plus Care Program which will work closely with Ascencia to end Veteran homeless in Glendale by 2013. In comparing 2012 to 2013, the total percentage of Veterans population increased due to the operation of the Regional Winter Shelter Program vs. the Homeless Solutions Program. The Winter Shelter Program served 8 veterans.

In 2013, the total number of persons who are abusing drugs or alcohol has significantly increased. There is a gap in the City's Continuum of Care for in -patient or out-patient detox treatment programs. As such, Glendale Homeless Programs work closely with neighboring communities for referrals. In addition, total number of persons reported increase in their mental health condition. This is typical for homeless persons who are on unsheltered and unable to connect with mental health services. Currently, all homeless programs have psychiatrist or a family therapist on board and make it mandatory for assessment. In addition, Didi Hirsch is the local mental health service provider and has been coordinating with outreach and services for the homeless participants.

V. Conclusion

The City of Glendale's 2013 Homeless Count was a collaborative effort between the City of Glendale, the Glendale Homeless Coalition, homeless alumni, and community volunteers.

The results of the 2013 Homeless Count provide information that serves as the basis for three important priorities:

- understanding the nature of extent of the current trends in homelessness in the City of Glendale;
- responding to the unmet needs and gaps in services for homeless individuals and families in the City of Glendale; and
- developing local community and county wide strategies to meet the goal of ending homelessness in 10 years and ending veterans homelessness in 5 years.

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The sources of data provides valuable information for the City's annual Continuum of Care Application to HUD, the Annual Action Plan and the Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report which are all required submissions to HUD, if the City is to continue to receive substantial funding to end homelessness within it jurisdiction.

Continuum of Care funding has provided for street outreach; specialized case management, including employment counseling, mental health services, substance abuse services, and housing placement; child care services; transitional and permanent supportive housing through the HUD Supportive Housing Program (SHP) and Shelter Plus Care programs.

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Appendix B – Definitions

Chronic Substance Abuse – This category on the PIT includes persons with a substance abuse problem (alcohol abuse, drug abuse, or both) that is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration and substantially impairs the person’s ability to live independently.

Persons with HIV/AIDS – This subpopulation category of the PIT includes persons who have been diagnosed with AIDS and/or have tested positive for HIV.

Severely Mentally Ill (SMI) – This subpopulation category of the PIT includes persons with mental health problems that are expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration and substantially impairs the person’s ability to live independently.

Unaccompanied Child (under 18) – This subpopulation category of the PIT includes persons under the age of 18 with a household size of one.

Veteran – This subpopulation category of the PIT includes persons who have served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. This does not include inactive military reserves or the National Guard unless the person was called up to active duty.

Victims of Domestic Violence – This subpopulation category of the PIT includes persons who have been victims of domestic violence at any point in the past.